

Atlas of speciation in African non-passerine birds— *Addenda and Corrigenda*

by D. W. Snow

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Since the publication of the African non-passerine *Atlas*, in August 1978, a number of errors have been pointed out to me. There will be no opportunity to publish a list of *Corrigenda* in any subsequent volume, as there was for the passerine *Atlas* by Hall & Moreau (*Corrigenda* for which are given on p. 384 of the non-passerine *Atlas*), and so I am much indebted to the Editor for allowing me space to set them out here. It is hoped that in this way they will come to the attention of most users of the book, who will be able to make the necessary corrections.

I am especially grateful to Mr. C. W. Benson, who has worked through the *Atlas* in detail and detected many of the items listed below.

- Map 19. *Butorides striatus*. Occurs throughout the Comoro Islands.
- Map 12. *Ixobrychus minutus*. Recorded breeding on the Guinea coast at about 11° N (Naurois 1969, *Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris* 56: 208).
- Map 14. *Gorsachius leuconotus*. Recorded breeding on the Bijagos Is. off the Guinea coast at about 11½° N (Naurois 1969, *loc. cit.*: 225).
- Map 15. *Nycticorax nycticorax*. Recorded breeding on the Bijagos Is. (Naurois 1969, *loc. cit.*: 224–229).
- Map 26. *Ardea goliath*. Recorded breeding on the Bijagos Is. at about 11½° N (Naurois 1969, *loc. cit.*: 225).
- Map 27. *Ardea humbloti*. Recorded in the Comoros as follows: Moheli (Benson 1960, *Ibis* 103b: 32), Mayotte (Forbes-Watson 1969, *Atoll Res. Bull.* 128: 9).
- Map 37. *Tbreskiornis aethiopica*. Breeds on Aldabra, Indian Ocean.
- Map 57. *Anas capensis*. The record near Ndola, Zambia (12° 58' S, 28° 39' E), is based on a misidentified specimen of *A. querquedula* (Benson *et al.* 1970, *Arnoldia* 4(40): 5).
- Map 66. *Torgos tracheliotus*. Recorded breeding at the extreme west of the range from the Senegal River to the Saloum delta (Morel 1972, *Liste Commentee Ois. Senegal et Gambie*).
- Map 75. *Circus ranivorus* superspecies. *C. aeruginosus* (same form as in Madagascar) occurs in all 4 Comoro Islands.
- Map 102. *Aquila rapax*. Delete the 3 breeding records from Malawi, where the species is known only as a non-breeder.
- Map 106. *Milvus migrans*. Breeds on both S. Tomé and Príncipe (Naurois, *in litt.*) in the Gulf of Guinea.
- Map 115. *Falco cuvierii*. Delete the 2 registrations south of Lake Malawi (based on misidentified specimens).
- Map 116. *Falco chicquera*. Delete the 2 Madagascar registrations (cartographic error).
- Map 122. *Francolinus squamatus* species-group. Delete the registration just south of 10° S, west of Lake Malawi (cartographic error).
- Map 130. *Coturnix coturnix*, line 8 of text. Palaearctic migrants do not go south of the Equator (Benson & Irwin 1966, *Arnoldia* 2(13)).

- Map 137. *Guttera edouardi* superspecies. Delete the registration for *G. edouardi* on Mt. Kilimanjaro (cartographic error).
- Map 138. *Numida meleagris*. Madagascar records of *mitrata* almost certainly represent introductions. The species has also been introduced into the Comoros.
- Map 149. *Rallus caerulescens*. Record from S. Tomé, Gulf of Guinea, probably acceptable (Bannerman 1931, *Bds Trop. W. Africa* 2: 10; specimen destroyed); the species has now been recorded from Cameroun (J. Parrott, *in litt.*). I have been unable to find the authority for the occurrence of the species in Sierra Leone (Praed & Grant 1970, *Bds W.C. & W. Africa*).
- Map 162. *Balearica pavonina*. Recorded breeding at about 11° N on the Guinea coast (Naurois 1969, *loc. cit.*: 209).
- Map 177. *Vanellus crassirostris*. All the points have been swivelled anticlockwise with a centre of rotation near the southern extreme of the range. The 2 northernmost points should lie astride the southern part of Lake Chad, the easternmost point should be near the mouth of the Tana River, and the southernmost should be at about 28° S, just inland from the Natal coast.
- Map 182. *Vanellus coronatus*, *V. superciliosus*. The symbol at Kasaji (c 10½° S, 23½° E) refers to *superciliosus* and should be a black triangle.
- Map 211. *Columba guinea*. Delete the registration at about 12° S, 29° E, and the 2 at about 11° S, just east of Lake Malawi.
- Map 212. *Columba arquatrix* species-group. Delete the registration at about 11° S, near the source of the Zambezi (corrected to Rugege, Rwanda, by Schouteden 1971, *Doc. Zool.* 17: 75).
- Map 222. *Aplopelia larvata*. Delete the registration at about 15° S, north of Lake Kariba.
- Map 228. *Treron calva* superspecies. An endemic race of *T. calva* occurs on Principe in the Gulf of Guinea (Amadon 1953, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 100: 411).
- Map 233. *Psittacula krameri*. Delete the 2 records in Somalia—one (Berbera) based on presumably captive or introduced specimen, the other on confusion of place name.
- Map 263. *Otus leucotis*. Map 266. *Bubo africanus*. Map 268. *Bubo lacteus*. All three species occur in Senegal north at least to Richard-Toll, c. 16½° N (Morel 1972, *loc. cit.*).
- Map 287. *Macrodipteryx longipennis* species-group. The 2 records of *longipennis* in southwest Tanzania are based on misidentified specimens of *ve-xillarius* (Dowsett & Stjernstedt 1973, *Puku* 7: 114).
- Map 291. *Neafrapus boehmi*, *N. cassini*. Delete the registration for *N. boehmi* on Mt. Elgon (cartographic error).
- Map 299. Text. Delete superscript 3 in last line.
- Map 303. *Ceryle maxima* superspecies, line 14 of text. For “*torquata*” read “*maxima*”.
- Map 305. *Alcedo semitorquata* superspecies, etc. The symbols for *semitorquata* and *quadribrachys* are transposed in the map caption.
- Map 318. *Merops breweri*. Recorded from the Afram River, Ghana (Bannerman 1953, *Bds W. & Equ. Africa* 1: 679).
- Map 327. *Coracias spatulata*. Delete registrations at c 4° S, 20° E and 22° S, 21° E (cartographic errors).

- Map 345. *Lybius minor*, *L. melanopterus*. Delete the registration of *minor* at c 14° S, 31° E, east of the Luangwa River (in fact at Mbala, formerly Abercorn, cf. Benson *et al.* 1971, Bds Zambia: 379).
- Map 356. *Pogoniulus olivaceus*. There is an additional record of *woodwardi* from Nchingidi at about 10° S in coastal Tanzania (Peters & Loveridge 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 89: 241).
- Map 359. *Pogoniulus pusillus* superspecies. The symbols for *pusillus* and *chrysoconus* are transposed in the map caption.
- Map 361. Column 2, line 10 of text. For "*subsulphureus*" read "*chrysoconus*".
- Page 380. Add footnote reference as follows: Map 99. 1. Martin & Martin 1976, *Bokmakierie* 28: 70-72.
- Page 381. Add footnote references as follows:
 Map 183. 1. Wolters, *loc. cit.*
 2. Dowsett 1977, *Scopus* 1: 73-78.
 3. Clancey 1964, *Bds Natal & Zululand*: 156-157.
 4. Sessions 1975, *Bull. E.A.N.H.S.*, April: 46.
 5. Praed & Grant 1970, *Bds W.C. & W. Africa* 1: 257.
- Map 240. 1. Clancey 1973, *Durban Mus. Novit.* 10: 1-11.
- Page 383. Map 377. Alter reference 4 to: Benson 1952, *Ostrich* 23: 152.
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Some additional observations on haematozoa of birds in the Mascarene Islands

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The results of the 1974 survey of haematozoa of birds in the Mascarene Islands (Peirce *et al.* 1977) indicated the need for more material, especially from Rodrigues where only a small sample had been obtained.

Recently, it has been possible to examine a small number of blood smears from sea-birds on Round Island taken by the Edinburgh University Expedition during August 1978, and a larger sample from Rodrigues and Mauritius by A. S. Cheke in September 1978, the results of which are reported here. Data on localities and details of the preparation, staining and subsequent examination of blood smears are given in Peirce *et al.* (1977), the only exception being that from sea-birds blood was drawn from the tibial vein.

Results

A total of 69 birds was examined (Table 1) of which 16 were found to harbour haematozoa. No parasites were seen in any of the birds from Round Island. From Solitude, on Rodrigues, 12 birds (27.9%) were observed to be parasitized with *Leucocytozoon* or *Plasmodium*. The *Leucocytozoon* parasites in *Foudia flavicans*, *F. madagascariensis* and *Passer domesticus* were of low parasitaemias but thought to be *L. fringillinarum*.

The *Plasmodium* parasites were particularly interesting. None of the birds had a high level of parasitaemia and most parasites seen were trophozoites or schizonts, all of which were considered to represent one species only. In the erythrocyte the parasite usually occupies a polar position although some are